Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1801. [No. 61.

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION of the
Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.*

II. *It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

LANDING
From the Schooner Mississippi,
Best London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhds. and quarter casks,
Turk's Island and Isle of May
SALT.
On hand, a few casks of excellent
Chewing Tobacco.
☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Mississippi.*
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

Ladies Attend!

A YOUNG man whose initials are hereunto subscribed, of a mild disposition and whose age does not exceed 23 years, considering *Matrimony* as an holy and honorable estate, and into which estate he is desirous of entering with any young woman of good character, whose age does not exceed 25, or a widow whose age does not exceed 30 years; one who feels herself equal to the discharge of the duties of a wife, and whose wishes shall coincide with the subscriber's, may have an interview with him at any place of her own assignation, which she will please to intimate by a letter addressed to N. C. and left with the printers hereof.

N. C.

Lost or Mislaid.

A PARCEL containing half a piece of pepper and salt mixture Cloth, directed to Charles Varden, Tailor, to be left at Tunnicliff's Hotel, City of Washington, sent on the 3d of December last, from Bryden's stage-office, Baltimore, has been mislaid on the road or mis-sent.

A high obligation will be conferred on the owner by any person with whom it was left, or who might hear of such a parcel, by forwarding it as directed, or to be left at M'Laughlin's stage-office, George-Town, with a line to Thomas Carpenter. All expences will be paid.

February 18.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.
Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS.
Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

February 17.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 17. *Auctioneers.*

For Sale,

A few Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of
MADEIRA WINE,
Neat as imported.
We will let it go at a moderate price for Cash, or on short credit, or will barter it for Flour, Corn, Corn Meal or Tobacco, which we are generally in the purchase of.

Alex. Henderson & Co.
Merchant's Wharf, Feb. 14. d

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

A MIDNIGHT REFLECTION.

TIME that existed ere the world began,
Ere nature's God, from dust, created man,
And saw the wond'rous forming of the skies,
Saw worlds of light from ancient chaos rise,
Pursue his course, with ever rapid wing,
From Spring to Autumn, Autumn to the Spring:
And while we on, progressing to the tomb,
One day a babe, the next in youthful bloom;
The next we droop, the toil of day is o'er,
The one ensuing we are seen no more.
Meantime, the tyrant Death, with powerful sway,
Triumphant bears the blooming youth away;
Nor waits for Time to silver o'er their hair,
As tho' impatient of a prize so fair.
Five months has scarcely flown since the sad morn,
When dear Eliza, from her friends was torn;
Without a herald to proclaim a war,
Death came and conquer'd, victory grac'd his car.
And while Time's steady hand supports his glass,
Ere many days, or circling hours doth pass,
The pale fac'd tyrant, with a brow severe,
May claim Lavinia, whom I hold as dear:
When e'er that period comes, as come it must,
For even her dear form will fall to dust,
When life's dim tapor swims within her eye,
Oh may she sweetly, and serenely die,
Her future peace seal'd, and recorded where
Her spirit freed, would instantly repair,
By seraphs wafted on the wings of love,
And join the blest, celestial choir above.
An hour my hapless voyage will too be o'er,
A day at most, and I shall be no more;
My eyes will close, no more behold the light,
Shut out each darling object of the sight:
E'en now perhaps, the sythe of Time is drawn,
And I may die, ere that the morning's dawn
Invites the grand, the glorious orb of light
To chase away the vapors of the night.
How stands the test, am I prepar'd to die?
Would my immortal spirit reach the sky?
Why shrinks my heart, if all is right within?
Oh if there's any cherish'd, darling sin,
Produce the idol, bring it to the light,
And bar the gates of everlasting night.

MYRA.

Alex. January 25.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

From the CENTINEL.

THE LORD's DAY—No. I.

Ought the religious observations of it to be enforced by legislative authority? By no means, say the generality of unbelievers and some believers in christianity. On different grounds their objections are formed. Among professed christians there are some who consider the sanctification of a seventh part of time as merely a Jewish institution, abolished by the christian dispensation. In their esteem, therefore, to discriminate one day above another, is an attempt to be wise above what is written in the Bible. But, as the other class of oppesors disclaim all religion, and wish to found social happiness on a basis distinct from every religious principle; their system shall be first considered. It has evidently originated in the discoveries of modern times, and was totally unknown to the legislators of antiquity. Forms and principles of religion were blended with all the ancient governments; and without them, it was thought not possible for society to subsist. But among the discoveries of this boasted *age of reason*, it has been found that death is an *everlasting sleep*; and that, of course all religions are equally fabulous. Hence the zeal of some persons to exclude all religious ideas from forms of government and from every public institution. In their view, complete liberty consists in being independent of the providence of *one* as well as of *twenty* Gods; and this they think would free mankind from many uneasy restraints and degrading shackles imposed upon them by their superstitious propensities.

In former times before these philosophical discoveries were made, and while the nations of christendom believed in the discoveries of the gospel, the death of a man was considered as his passage to heaven to or hell. If he were a good man, his departing spirit was supposed to join the spirits of just men made perfect in the paradise of God; if he were a bad man, it was believed that in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment. For one or the other of these different and opposite states the present life was considered as probationary. Every man, while his life was prolonged, was believed to have a space for repentance—an opportunity to escape future misery and secure a title to life eternal. His present life having such a mighty and awful influence on his future destiny, was considered as precious and interesting beyond all estimation. The taking of it away by violence was deemed, of all crimes the blackest. Ideas of horror were always associated with the guilt of murder. But are not all these ideas done away by those modern discoveries which have annihilated Heaven and Hell, and left man nothing to hope or to fear after death? The murdered man has lost nothing but a few days of precarious and perhaps miserable existence; and the murderer has no ground for remorse

no cause for apprehension or concern if by art or power (which in many instances, is probable) he can evade human laws. In this case, his mind is clear of all guilt and of all fear.

By thus removing from the minds of men every curb imposed by their apprehension of accountableness to God, and disengaging them from all the restraints of religion, modern infidelity gives them up to the headlong impulse of their passions and lusts. *Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die* and return to our original nothing.

Under this persuasion, what is there to keep men back from any attrocity of design or any ferocity of conduct? If former habits and the ascendency of established government afford society a degree of security during the period of public tranquillity; yet on the occurrence of events which shall disturb this tranquillity and suspend the course of public justice by splitting the body politic into opposite factions; if these factions have previously learnt to regard the death of a man as they do that of the other animals, must not the contending parties, by this doctrine be prepared during the hurricane of their passions, to destroy the lives and plunder the property of each other with as little concern or remorse as they now extinguish an hive of bees for the sake of the honey.

This reasoning is not mere theory, The practical tendency of the atheistical system has been lately exemplified on a large scale, and produced on the theatre of the world in the sight of shuddering nations, its natural and genuine fruits, all the variety of ferocious and infernal crimes. In a country long famed as the seat of voluptuous refinement, whose inhabitants were thought to excel in politeness and in all the arts of high civilization—in that country atheism, after its principles had become so general as to infect the mass of the common people and obtain the sanction of the ruling powers, transformed a great nation into an immense horde of assassins and robbers; and during their ferocious conflict with one another and with the neighbouring nations, many, many millions of human lives have been sacrificed under pretexts less plausible than the acquisition of honey by the death of the insects that make it.

After witnessing so dreadful an example of the tendency of atheism, after the ears of all men have tingled at the recital of its horrors, might it not have been expected that every man should have been convinced of his own interest and concern in the belief of the principles and in the practice of the duties of christianity? Amidst such a deluge of crimes and miseries occasioned by irreligion, might it not have been expected that all rational reflecting beings would have flown to the opposite as their ark of safety, and clung to it as the rock of their salvation? Having been the spectators of such events, ought not the people of this country to be awakened by them to *hold fast the faith once delivered to the saints?* Conscious of our deviations from the religious institutions of our ancestors should we not now return to them under the most lively conviction of their salutary nature and tendency? If other nations formerly called christian, have lost their religion, and with it their social happiness by first disregarding and then abolishing the Lord's day; ought not the observance of this day to be enforced by our civil rules, if they wish to preserve the religion of the country & that its influence should still support our civil establishments!

From the Commercial Gazette.

THE REFLECTOR—No. VIII.

"It is easier to know mankind in general than any one man in particular."

My neighbour *Sciomnis* is thought by his acquaintance to have a very philosophic way of thinking. I can never hear him converse without admiring his talents and being enlightened by his information. It is remarked of him, that he has made human nature the chief object of his study. Nor do I conceive it is paying him too high a compliment to say that he can analize all the springs and properties of the soul with as much skill and propriety as the ablest artist can define the machinery of a watch. Yet my good neighbour has always been unfortunate in his most intimate connexions, and has suffered innumerable vexations from the insincerity and fickleness of his friends. Perhaps no man has been more frequently deceived in his opinions of individuals, or smarted more severely by listening to the impulses of credulity.

I have had the curiosity to search out the cause why a person so apparently sagacious, is often the dupe of those, who are, in all respects, inferior to himself.—It is difficult to assign a reason why a man who discovers so much discernment, when speaking of mankind in the aggregate, should in all his personal concerns never rightly estimate a single character. A person of the most slender abilities may easily palm himself upon *Sciomnis* for a man of solid understanding; and the most barefaced knaves have gulled him out of his money, by such tricks and evasions, as scarce required ordinary precaution to guard against. In short, my learned friend is wise for every body but himself. He can tell his acquaintance with almost a prophetic spirit, how to estimate characters and measures; and teach them with a peculiar degree of certainty how to escape the vices and follies that are floating in society. But he himself can steer clear of none of them. His secrets are often bro't to light through the weakness of some of his associates; and his hopes are as often blasted through the knavery of others.

I find the mystery in this whole affair to be nothing more than this, that my neighbor has strong passions as well as a strong understanding. His feelings are so irritable and vigorous that his reason can never assume its full sway in directing concerns of a personal nature. The impulses of some passion beguile him insensibly, and foil that discernment which is conspicuous on occasions where he is totally disinterested. His maxims and reflections bear the marks of a comprehensive genius; while his life discovers a repetition of imprudent acts, which have flowed from a heart susceptible to the slightest touch. If he happens to be flattered he forgets at once that flattery is an article used by designing men, and in the ardor of his vanity, commits himself without reserve to the insinuations of the flatterer. This looks very extraordinary, as he frequently in the moments of reflection, expatiates to his friends on the danger of putting confidence in men of smooth insinuating manners. But why do I descend to particulars in designating the character of *Sciomnis*. It is sufficient to say, that although his knowledge of human nature is very acute and extensive, yet he is so much the slave of whatever passion is uppermost, that he is betrayed into a thousand indiscretions, and exposed to innumerable disappointments. He understands mankind in the aggregate; while the application of his knowledge to particular cases is erroneous and unfortunate.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their Hall, December 19th, 1800, the following Prize Questions were proposed and adopted:

1. For the most simple convenient, and effectual method of ventilating a ship at sea without manual labour; if superior to any now in use, a premium of *one hundred dollars.*—Memoirs to be delivered by the 1st of April 1802.

2. For the cheapest and most effectual method of rendering common oil fit to be burned in the Argand lamp, either by purifying the oil, or by an improvement in the lamp: a premium of *thirty-five dollars.*—Memoirs to be delivered by the 1st of April 1802.

3. For any simple and effectual method of rendering Turpentine, or any other cheap inflammable substance, a fit fuel for street or house lamps, or a proper material for candles: A premium of *forty dollars.*—Memoirs to be delivered by the 1st of April 1802.

4. For the best experimental essay on the native red Dies of the United States, accompanied with small specimens of the dyed stuffs: A premium of *one hundred and fifty dollars.*—Memoirs to be delivered by the 1st of January 1804.

General Condition for the above Premiums.

1. Every candidate, along with his performance, is to send to the society a sealed letter containing his name and place of abode; which letter shall never be opened by the society, except in case of a successful candidate.

2. No performance, invention or improvement on any of the subjects proposed, for which a patent or any other reward shall have been obtained, before presenting it to the society, shall be considered as entitled to the premium.

3. In lieu of the money which shall be awarded by the society, as a premium, any successful candidate shall have it in his opinion to receive a gold or silver medal, or a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, of equal value.

4. The society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in all cases, such part only of any premium proposed, as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding the whole, if it shall appear to have no merit above what may have been already published on the subject. The candidates may, however, be assured, that the society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Mr. I. H. DE MAGELLAN, OF LONDON,

Having made a donation to the society of *two hundred guineas*, to be vested in a permanent fund; that the interest arising therefrom may be disposed of, in annual premiums, to the authors of the best discoveries or most useful improvements, relating to Navigation, or to Natural Philosophy, mere Natural History only excepted; the following are the rules and conditions, adopted by the society, for the disposition of the proposed premiums, in conformity to the intention of the donor, viz.

1. The candidate shall send his discovery, invention or improvement, addressed to the President or one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, free of postage or other charges; and shall distinguish his performance by some motto, device or other signature, at his pleasure. Together with his discovery, invention or improvement, he shall also send a sealed letter containing the same motto, device or signature, and subscribed with the real name and place of residence of the author.

2. Persons of any nation, sect, or denomination whatever, shall be admitted as candidates for this premium.

3. No discovery, invention or improvement shall be entitled to this premium, which hath been already published, or for which the author hath been publicly rewarded elsewhere.

4. The candidate shall communicate his discovery, invention or improvement, either in the English, French, German, or Latin language.

5. All such communications shall be publicly read or exhibited to the society, at some stated meeting, not less than one month previous to the day of adjudication; & shall at all times be open to the inspection of such members as shall desire it. But no member shall carry home with him the communication, description or model, except the officer to whom it shall be entrusted, nor shall such officer part with the same out of his custody, without a special order of the society for that purpose.

6. The society having previously referred the several communications from candidates for the premium then depending, to the consideration of the twelve counsellors and other officers of the society, and having received their report thereon, shall, at one of their stated meetings, in the month of December annually, after the expiration of this current year (of the time and place, together with the particular occasion of which meeting, due notice shall be previously given, by public advertisement) proceed to the final adjudication of the said premium: and after due consideration had, a vote shall first be taken on this question, viz. "Whether any of the communications, then under inspection, be worthy of the proposed premium?" If this question be determined in the *negative*, the whole business shall be deferred till another year: But if in the *affirmative*, the society shall proceed to determine, by ballot, given by the members at large, the discovery, invention or improvement most useful and worthy. And that discovery, invention or improvement which shall be found to have a majority of concurring votes in its favor, shall be successful. And then, *and not till then*, the sealed letter accompanying the crowned performance, shall be opened and the name of the author announced as the person entitled to the said premium.

7. No member of the society who is a candidate for the premium then depending or who hath not previously declared to the society, either by word or writing, that he has considered and weighed, according to the best of his judgment, the comparative merits of the several claims then under consideration, shall sit in judgment, or give his vote in awarding the said premium.

8. A full account of the crowned subject shall be published by the society as soon as may be, after the adjudication, either in a separate publication, or in the next succeeding volume of their transactions, or in both.

9 The unsuccessful performances shall remain under consideration, and their authors be considered as candidates for the premium, for *five* years next succeeding

the time of their presentment; except such performances as their authors may, in the mean time, think fit to withdraw:—And the society shall annually publish an abstract of the titles, object or subject matter of the communications so under consideration, such only excepted as the society shall think not worthy of public notice.

10. The letters containing the names of authors whose performances shall be rejected, or which shall be found unsuccessful after a trial of five years, shall be burnt before the society without breaking the seals.

11. In case there shold be a failure, in any year, of any communication worthy of the proposed premium, there will then be two premiums to be awarded in the next year. But no accumulation of premiums shall entitle an author to more than one premium for any one discovery, invention or improvement.

12. The premium shall consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of *Ten Guineas*. On one side thereof shall be neatly engraved a short Latin motto suited to the occasion—together with these words, *The premium of* I. H. De Magellan *of London, established in the year* 1786. And on the other side of the plate shall be engraved these words, *Awarded by the A. P. S. to* ——— *for his discovery of* ——— *A. D.* ——— *President.* And the seal of the society shall be annexed to the said golden plate, by a ribbon passing through a small hole near the lower edge thereof.

Republished by order of the Society,

JOHN REDMAN COXE, } Secre-
JOSEPH CLAY, } taries.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1801.

☞ *Printers of Newspapers and other periodical publications, in the United States and in Europe, are requested to republish the above notification.*

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

No Northern Mail has been received at the post-office in this town for two days past.

The readers of the Alexandria Advertiser are requested to correct the following error in the tenth line of the Sonnet to Potomac, inserted yesterday—For "Again thy devious windings &c." *read* "Again thy windings &c."

Copy of a letter from captain Moses Griffing, dated New-Providence, January 15, 1801.

Yesterday I wrote you by the brig Nancy, bound to North Carolina, but fearing the letter may not come to hand, I inform you by this opportunity, that I was bro't too, off Abece bay, the hole in the wall, on Saturday the 11th inst. by a privateer called the Nancy, Robert Hutchinson, master, and detained until Tuesday the 14th then sent in for adjudication, yesterday protested and was examined, but have not as yet learned upon what principle they have bro't me in here, rumor says that the shippers are Frenchmen, and the cargo will be libelled as French property; again, they say that the bale goods are Spanish manufactury, rather believe the vessel will not be libelled, as the proof is clear, I think so as not to bear even a trial, I am at a loss how to proceed for money for charges; although my duty is to claim the property for owners or underwriters; yesterday went through my examination; expect you will write me by the first conveyance and no doubt will inform the shippers of my situation. There has been brought in here 14 sail, within three days. Captain Churchside, two capt. Remingtons, Copperthwait and Wallace, of Philadelphia, are among them; there is now 40 sail or upwards for adjudication, and no doubt will be all condemned, as no one escapes that is libelled; there are now out and fitting for Sea, FORTY SEVEN privateers, and every fast sailing vessel is condemned and is a privateer in a few days.

N. B. The shippers and owners of said cargo are citizens of the United States, were resident for near twenty years, of which there are full proofs on file, in the court of Vice Admiralty at New-Providence.

Massachusetts Treasury.

It appears by the report of the Treasurer, that the cash on hand and debts due to the Commonwealth, on the 31st day of December 1800, amounted to 2,014,976 dollars 18 cents; and that there was then due from the Commonwealth 1,692,204 dollars 41 cents—leaving a balance in favour of the Commonwealth of 322,711 dollars and 77 cents. The cash on hand amounted to 119,726 dollars 29 cents—The estimated expence of the State Government for the year 1801, amount to 119,245 dollars and 45 cents.

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, held on Wednesday the 4th of February, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

President—Dr. Rush.
Vice Presidents—Drs. Otto and Coxe.
Curators—Messrs. Gartley and Dorsey.
Treasurer—Mr. George Lee.
Junior Secretary—George Logan.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act to prevent Negro slaves and other persons of colour from entering the said state; the act to remain and continue in force for three years.

A gentleman of narrow circumstances, whose health was on the decline, finding that an ingenious physician occasionally dropped into a coffee-house that he frequented, always placed himself opposite the doctor in the same box, and made many indifferent efforts to withdraw the doctor's attention from the newspaper, to examine the index of his constitution. He at length ventured a bold push at once, in the following terms: 'Doctor,' said he, 'I have for a long time been very far from being well; and as I belong to an office where I am obliged to attend every day, the complaints I have prove very troublesome to me, and I should be glad to remove them.'—The doctor laid down his paper, and regarded his patient with a steady eye while he proceeded. 'I have but little appetite, and digest what I eat very poorly; I have a strange swimming in my head, &c.' In short, after giving the doctor a full quarter of an hour's detail of all his symptoms, he concluded the state of his case with a direct question—'*Pray, doctor, what shall I take?* The doctor, in the act of resuming his paper, gave him the following laconic prescription—'*Take, sir! why, take advice!*'

The following is the description of the Green River Paroket, handed by a young man of credibility late from that place in the state of Kentucky—

This bird is about the size of a pigeon, of a green colour except the head, which inclines to yellow—they go in flocks or companies about the plantations; are remarkable for their docility; when once taken and caressed a few hours will have no inclination to leave their captor; but will remain about his house, enjoying his bounty with unparalelled indifference and security: when thus reclaimed they serve as a decoy by being perched on a pole or scaffold. While a flock are flying by they will readily alight as conveniently as possible, and are so attached to each other that any of the strangers, that alight within reach may be taken by the owner of the decoy, without difficulty, which in two or three hours become as gentle as the other; they are possessed of an uncommon degree of sociability and friendship towards each other—when travelling about the house, one of them discovers a grain of corn or any other food, it immediately raises the alarm and by chattering peculiar to themselves, invites its fellows to partake—when assembled the discoverer splits with his beak the corn as with shares—they are remarkably fond of cuckle burs. The same friendship takes place on finding a plant or bush of these. They lodge or sleep suspending themselves by the beak, from a pin or crevice in the wall of the house, or any convenience which a hollow tree affords, in which a whole flock will assemble if sufficiently capacious.

The females of a flock lay their Eggs together in a hollow tree promiscuously, and when thus deposited the males assume the charge of hatching and supporting them—it frequently happens that there are young in the nest half fledged when others are yet in the shell.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house, to their correspondent at Philadelphia, dated

"Liverpool, Dec. 8th, 1800.

"It is with reluctance we now communicate to you, the situation of a great number of the poor inhabitants of this place—It is a fact, numbers are almost in a state of starvation.

"Our markets are generally extravagantly high. Flour is still rising—Rice is worth from 40 to 44s.—Sea Island cotton from 3/3 to 3/6, none at market—Upland 1/9 to 2/.

"Happy must be the state of America when contrasted with the convulsed and wretched situation of Europe."

Sale at Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

The 21st inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, on the premises, for Cash,

The unexpired Lease of 4½ years on a House and Lot, situated on the lower part of Fairfax-Street.

H. & T. MOORE, *Auct'rs.*

February 19.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

The Subscriber will SE[LL]

OR

EXCHANGE for approved lands near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

February 19, 1801. 1aw

Washington Society.

☞ *The Members of the* ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON SOCIETY *are hereby notified, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Monday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. and it is earnestly requested that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as there is some necessary business to be transacted.*

The Society will move in procession with such others as chuse to join, at 12 o'clock, from the Court-House Square to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, where an Oration will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. Maffett, adapted to the occasion.

The Society will dine together on that day, at Gadsby's, agreeable to a resolve at the last quarterly meeting.

By order of the President.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

February 16.

For Sale,

A number of likely, healthy, young

Negro Women & Children,

Low for Cash.

The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, at her farm in Prince William county.

ELIZA. WHITING.

Enfield, Feb. 14. 3t1aw

Sale,

[illegible] subscriber, near the County-wharf,

COLOGNE Mill-ſtones, of different ſizes, late from Amſterdam,
German, London, bliſter and Crowley ſteel
Sugar in hogſheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Caſtings
Ten-plate ſtoves, complete for uſe, of different ſizes
Clover ſeed and plaiſter of Paris
Beef and Pork of the firſt quality, by the barrel
Fine and coarſe Salt
Tar, Turpentine and Roſin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15‡

To be Sold.

On the firſt day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, at the Red-Houſe,

A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, ſituated on Broad-Run, in Prince William county, below Buckland.

The MILL-HOUSE is two ſtories high and has two pair of ſtones in it. It is ſaid to be ſituated upon the beſt ſtream in that country, and the ſeat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that ſtream. As I have not lately ſeen the premiſes I cannot ſay in what condition they are at preſent, I would therefore recommend it to thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe, to view them before the day of ſale.

The land will be ſold with the mill.—One-third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual inſtallments. The purchaſer ſhall receive his deed upon the firſt payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premiſes to ſecure the reſidue.

THOMAS SWANN,
Attorney for John Wilſon.

January 31. 1aw2m

For Sale, or to be Leaſed,

In the City of Waſhington, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

A handſome, well-finiſhed three ſtory BUILDING, on New-Jerſey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareſt dwelling on the ſouth of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and houſe are well ſituated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the weſt, as well as of the Potomac and Eaſtern Branch. The houſe contains 10 convenient rooms, excluſive of garret and cellars.

If ſold, United States ſtock, or ſtock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leaſed for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, in that city, or the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP

HARMONY,

John Ellwood, Maſter,

Now lying at Ramſey's wharf.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or

J. & T. Vowell.

February 5. 3tdeo

FOR SALE,

The large three ſtory Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two ſtory frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-eaſt corner of King-ſtreet.

For ſize, ſtrength, convenience and goodneſs of ſtand, this property is certainly the beſt in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Meſſrs. *Martin & Jauffret*, and in Alexandria to the ſubſcriber:

Who will Rent

The three ſtory brick Warehouſe adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3w

NOTICE.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

Juſt Received

A Conſignment of the following articles.

Cotton in bales,
Ruſſia Canvaſs,
Brown Rolls,
Heſſians,
Oude Caſſahs,
China Cuſters,
Baftas,
Engliſh and India Luteſtrings,
Black Florentines,
Sprig'd and plain jaconet Muſlins,
Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Which, together with ſeveral articles on hand, viz.

Loaf, lump & brown Sugar,
Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Hyſon-ſkin } *TEAS,*
Allum Salt,
Liverpool do. in bulk and ſacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Flanders Sheeting,
Cloths,
Writing and wrapping Paper, &c.

Will be ſold low for Caſh, or bartered for Flour, Corn or Tobacco.

Hewes & Miller.

February 2. eo

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requeſts all perſons indebted to him to come forward and ſettle their accounts, on or before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of the ſame without reſpect to perſons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the ſmall ſums due him, he is under the neceſſity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no perſon whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

Charter,

To any port in the U. States,

The SCHOONER,

MILFORD,

lying at Merchants' wharf; burthen about 600 barrels, and quite a new veſſel. Apply to the maſter on board, or to

Alex. Henderſon & Co.

February 16. d

For Charleſton, (S. C.)

The SCHOONER

THETIS,

Thomas White, Maſter; will poſitively ſail on or before the 20th inſtant. She is intended as a conſtant trader from this port, and has good accommodations for paſſengers.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Vowel's wharf, or to

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Union-ſtreet, Feb. 13. 6t

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leeſburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelſon.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leeſburg, poſſeſſed by Mr. Dawſon, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly ſituated, in Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a ſtrong and commodious brick dwelling houſe and a kitchen, ſtable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Eſme Smock. This meſſuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a perſon in the grain or tobacco buſineſs.

If the two firſt mentioned properties are not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain, they will be expoſed to public ſale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leeſburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the firſt day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harriſon, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,
Cameron-ſtreet, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

Agreeable to a Deed of Truſt,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the ſubſcribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the ſaid Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Frederickſburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unneceſſary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a perſon inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame before the day of ſale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

Freſh Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths
Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruſſels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Juſt landing from on board the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in ſacks and bulk.

Alſo, a few hundred buſhels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion, at the Waſhington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31ſt day of January laſt, when and where he underwent his ſecond examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the ſaid tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this preſent month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforeſaid are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—and to chooſe aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commiſſion.

February 3. d

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